

THE ALDRICH BILL.

Objections to Pointed Out by Hon. W. J. Bryan.

THE NATIONAL BANKS FIXED

By It So as They Will be Able to Furnish the Republican Party a Big Campaign Fund.

The following letter was addressed through The Commoner to the Secretary of the Treasury Shaw by the Hon. W. J. Bryan. It is worth reading:

You are quoted as having expressed yourself in favor of the Aldrich bill or of some measure of like character. The object of the bill is to enable the government to deposit in the national banks a much larger sum than it has been in the habit of depositing. It has been estimated that according to the provisions of the Aldrich bill something like three hundred millions of government money could be deposited with various national banks. Notwithstanding the fact that the Republican national platform of 1888 condemned the loaning of the government's money "without interest to pet banks," you have loaned more money to pet banks without interest than any former secretary of the treasury, and the purpose of the Aldrich bill is to still further increase these loans.

There are certain objections to the Aldrich bill, and you ought to be prepared to meet them before you urge such a measure upon congress. In the first place the loaning of government money to the banks is an act of favoritism. The secretary of the treasury has to select the banks. Whether he selects justly or unjustly is a question which the public cannot pass upon, because it is not the facts before it. It is a fact that one of the New York city banks urged its claim to consideration on the ground that its directors rendered valuable assistance to the Republican party in the preceding campaign. The power of the government to thus reward political friends and to withhold deposits from political opponents is a tremendous power in the hands of an administration that is disposed to use it for personal or party advantage. What has happened since 1888 to take to loaning of government money to pet banks less reprehensible than it was then?

Second—The loaning of government money to the banks makes the government dependent upon the banks. If it loans a large sum (as it is doing now) it is hardly at liberty to withdraw the money, for the withdrawal of a considerable sum would disturb business and threaten a panic. If the government goes into the business of loaning money to the banks it will be difficult to withdraw deposits, and what is therefore regarded as an emergency deposit is very apt to grow into a permanent deposit.

Third—By loaning the government's surplus to the national banks these powerful institutions are given a pecuniary interest in the maintenance of high taxes and in the collection of large revenues, for the more money the government collects the more it has to deposit. It is evident that every bank that has a large government deposit is permanently interested in preventing any reduction of taxation, however onerous the burden may become to the people. Can we afford to array so potent an interest against a reduction of taxation? Is it not difficult enough now for the taxpayer to secure a hearing? Will it not be more difficult when the national banks profit largely by heavy taxation? Can the people afford to use their own money to hire the National banks to work against them?

Fourth—The Aldrich bill provides for the payment of interest at the rate of 12 per cent. Some opposition has been expressed to this provision, and until the measure is finally enacted it is impossible to know that compensation, if any, will be fixed. But whether the money is loaned at 12 per cent or is loaned without interest, it is evident that the banks receiving the money can make a large profit by loaning it. If, for instance, \$300,000,000 is loaned to the banks at 12 per cent the amount paid to the government would be four millions and a half. If this money is loaned out at 3 per cent, the banks' profits are four millions and a half. If it is loaned at 4 1/2 per cent the banks make a profit of \$9,000,000; if it is loaned at 6 per cent the profit is \$13,500,000.

The banks that receive the benefit of these deposits can well afford to contribute to the campaign fund of the party that continues them. At the lowest rate suggested above the banks would make four millions and a half. If they can make this sum each year for four years they can well afford to give one year's profit to insure four years more? Is it not apparent that the Aldrich bill lays the foundation for an enormous corruption fund? At the lowest possible rate at which any one will calculate the profit to the banks, the national banks can afford to contribute more to the campaign fund of the party that favors them than can be collected from all the people by any party that opposes special privileges and seeks merely the equal right of all.

It may be added that the Aldrich bill is objectionable because it permits the deposits of miscellaneous assets, as a security for the loan of government money. First mortgage railroad bonds under certain conditions are declared by the bill to be sufficient to secure the deposits of money. Hereafter the government has protected itself by taking its own bonds as security for deposits. While all the other objections made to this system are good against deposits, even when government bonds are given as security, still in the case of the deposit of miscellaneous securities the government may not be secure. It is apparent that the designation of bonds as suitable for security must have a powerful influence upon the stock market. Is it wise or safe that the government should thus connect itself with the stock exchange?

The congestion of money in the

treasury is due to the collection of more taxes than the government needs. Why not reduce taxation? That would be a protection against any future surplus. The surplus now on hand can be used buying up the government's obligations. The purchase of government obligation would not only stop interest, but would relieve the government of the embarrassment which it finds in having on hand so large a sum of money. But the surplus on hand would not bother the government so much but for the fact that there is a scarcity of money in the country. Whenever we attempt to increase the quantity of real money we are told that we do not need any more money. As soon as this argument is forgotten the banks begin clamoring for an opportunity to use the government surplus and alleging as an excuse that the money is needed in the channels of trade. It is possible to have enough money to do business with and thus enable the government to keep in the treasury what money it has on hand. This is not only possible, but it is desirable, for it avoids the various questions which arise in connection with the loaning of government money. Then, too, if the money is locked up in the treasury the people who need more money will be interested both in increasing the volume of money and also in reducing taxation. Where the money is held in the treasury power interests are brought to the support of the people in their demand for a sufficient volume of money and an economical government, whereas these same interests are arrayed against the people when unnecessary taxes can be collected and the unnecessary surplus loaned out to the financiers. The Republican policy is to take from the people's pockets and then loan the money to the banks on the ground that the people need it. The Democratic policy is, first, to have a sufficient volume of money to do business with; second, to collect only so much as is needed for the economical administration of the government, and, third, to keep the government money in the government vaults and avoid the evils that follow the loaning of government funds. By the way, are you not now doing without legal authority what the Aldrich bill is intended to authorize?

BATTLE WITH PIRATES.

Filipino Constables Herman and Johnson Attacked by Buccaneers.

A dispatch from Manila says Inspector Herman and Supply Officer Johnson of the Philippine constabulary, who embezzled the funds of the Mindanao government and started out to be pirates, were attacked one night last week by six Filipinos, the crew of a native boat which pirates had taken forcible possession of. An encounter took place off the west coast of the Island of Negros. Johnson was killed immediately. Herman was stabbed in the neck and a native deserter named Fuentes was also stabbed. Herman fought ferociously and killed four of the attacking party at close range. The struggle took place in a row boat and two of the pirates covered with blood jumped overboard. It is not known whether they escaped or were drowned. In the meantime, Herman bandaged his wound and navigated the boat to the shore. There he abandoned the craft and escaped to the mountains at a point near a former landing place of the pirates at Bavaun. From there he sent his carbine to the president by a friendly native and then disappeared. He was last seen Saturday, when he was suffering severely from his wounds. The constabulary recovered the boat, two revolvers, and a portion of the stolen money. They also found Johnson's body in a heap of the dead sailors. The deserter Fuentes was still alive. Johnson was buried. It is expected that Herman will be captured soon.

Poor Richard Junior's Philosophy

The best excuse is a poor excuse.

The art of pleasing is to be pleased.

True love is never chilled by ice cream.

The Monroe doctrine needs no doctoring.

In life our enemies are often our best friends.

It is easier to be a hero than to look like one.

Keep on going ahead; let others look for footprints.

Faith in the fealty of others is often founded on vanity.

Nature allows long credit, but charges compound interest.

As a maid she bends the man; as a wife she keeps him straight.

A machine is doing its best work when it makes the least noise.

They say it is hard to be poor; yet most people find it easy enough.

In spite of strikes and lockouts the wages of sin keep about the same.

Some men are born foolish and some preserve their old love-letters.

A man who gives way to his moods is weak on all the ten commandments.

The impatient hear generally discovers that where there's a will there's a way.

Whistling to keep the courage up is all right, but the whistle should not be wet.

A woman without curiosity may be dull company, but she makes a good neighbor.

Doctor Parkhurst advises young men to be near the track when the train of opportunity passes. Better be at the station where it stops.

Every man is the architect of his own destiny, but the trouble is we don't pay enough attention to the fire-escapes.

Snatched From Death.

Fifteen shipwrecked sailors, literally snatched from the jaws of death, arrived at New York on the German steamer Verona. They belonged to the Uruguayan bark Savador Talvera, which sailed from Fernandina, Florida, Sept. 7, loaded with pitch, hides and lumber and bound for Coruna, Spain. The men clung to the vessel ten days after it was a complete wreck. Provisions were scarce and the sailors were in great distress when rescued.

AFTER MANY YEARS.

A Woman Recognized Her Lo G-Lo Brother on the Trapeze.

SISTER OF A CLEVER ACROBAT.

Who Was Risking His Life, Had Not Seen Him for Fifteen Years, Now Happily Reunited.

Away up among the ropes at Barnum & Bailey's great circus, flashing from one trapeze to another, like a flying squirrel in scarlet, Charley Selgrist went through his dangerous turn in Cincinnati.

Monday night, far below in a box a woman in silks and satins, with her face blanched from fear, recognized in him the brother she had not seen for 15 years and whom she had mourned as dead. The woman was Mrs. Lucy Allen, of Portland Ore., who had journeyed from there to see him when she heard from friends he was alive.

As the brother risked his life he little thought his devoted sister watched feverishly his every move; he knew not she was there. And so when it was all over he made his way to the dressing tent.

"Charley," said a fellow-performer, "there's a lady waiting to see you."

"To see me?" the acrobat exclaimed. "I know no one here."

"Well, here's her card, anyway," said the man, as he handed over the pastebored.

"Mrs. James Allen" read Selgrist. "I don't know her," and so saying, slipped the card aside and finished dressing.

Once more he looked at the card. In one corner he saw some very faint pencil marks. They were formed into a name, and he started as he read it: "Lucy Patterson."

IN CLOSE EMBRACE.

In another second he had bounded out of his dressing room and was holding in his arms the woman who had watched him from the box.

"Sister, sister, sister!" he murmured in a baptism of happiness, as he covered her tear-wet face with kisses. Later when they left the show grounds, bliss supreme was depicted upon the countenance of each.

There is a story replete with strange happenings, adventures, hardships, suffering, love, sacrifices and the other emotions of man.

Charley Patterson was born in Portland, Ore. He says he can not remember the time when he could not do gymnastics. At 5 years of age he was doing tumbling acts with a lot of older boys in a saw dust pile near his home, when two men approached.

HE WAS KIDNAPPED.

A swimming pool was nearby, and they asked Charley to show them the way. The moment they were out of the sight of his companions one of them picked up the little chap and made for a buggy.

For a year after the kidnapping Charley was whipped into his acts, but finally he contrived to escape, when showing near home, and made his way back, only to find his mother, and father dead and all the family gone away save one brother.

Then Charley sold papers. To attract attention, he did tumbling stunts of high class nature on the streets. One day a man watched the little chap perform. The next day Charley Patterson had disappeared.

Where he had gone no one could tell. For four years the young acrobat led a miserable existence. Beaten, kicked and starved in private, he was smiled upon and exhibited in public.

It was while showing in Rochester that Charley got rid of his heavy yoke. Shortly after a performance one night the man beat his charge unmercifully, and the child, full of pain from the little boyattacked the attendant, a passenger, by Charles Lee, a circus man, and in a second the lad's tormentor was sprawling upon the ground and his tale of woe unfolded into his rescuer's ear.

KINDNESS CAME.

After that the boy's life was more bearable. Kindness itself was Lee, the proprietor of "The Great London Show," and so great was the love that sprang up between the two that the orphaned stripling was legally adopted as Charles Lee, Junior.

For five years the circus was on the road and meeting with success. Then it was that Charley seemed likely to be made the heir of a rich man, but in one unlucky season all was lost, and Charley Lee went back to the farm in Pennsylvania. This proved too quiet an existence, however, for Charley Jr., so he ran away.

Since that time—he was 15 years old then and now he is 25—he has had many ups and downs, but he never forgets the old foster father back on the Pennsylvania farm, and always sends him \$10 a week as regular as Sunday comes.

And when possible he always spends his vacation there.

Now as Charley Selgrist, member of the Selgrist-Sibons perch team Barnum & Bailey's show, with which he has traveled for five years and all through England and Europe, he is one of the highest salaried men on the payroll.

And in the height of his success his long lost sister comes to him, and with her hand in his, complete happiness steals into his eventful life.

Offers It Is Body for Sale.

Alfred Knapp, the "strangler," who was condemned to death for wife murder, at Columbus, Ohio, but whose case has been appealed, has come to the conclusion that he does not want a new trial, is resigned to his fate and has offered his body for sale for \$50.

He said Wednesday: "I would not, as soon be electrocuted Dec. 12 as not, for I guess it would be just as well to be killed then. I would do the same thing over again were I freed, so I might just as well go now."

Knapp says he will enter into a contract with anyone who may be willing to give him \$50 for his body, pledging that the body shall be delivered after he is electrocuted. Knapp's attorneys recently called upon him and warned him against talking about his case any more. This is the way he obeyed.

On the Right Line.

The Delaware State board of agriculture is paying special attention to the preservation of the wild birds, especially the insect-eating ones, and it has appointed Charles D. Pennock of Pennsylvania to the office of State ornithologist. Mr. Pennock will attend the various farmers' institutes to be held this fall and will deliver before them addresses on birds. Leaflets published by the Audubon Society will be distributed at the same time, and also in the public schools of the State.

HAS BEGUN SUIT.

For Seventy-five Thousand Dollars Against the Southern.

Mrs. Dorothy A. Brickman, widow of Engineer Henry Brickman, who lost his life in the disaster at Fishing Creek trestle, has instituted suit against the Southern Railway for damages to the amount of \$75,000. Notice of the suit was filed in Yorkville Saturday. The attorneys in the case are Legare and Holman, of Charleston. The dead engineer formerly lived in Charleston. At the time of his death he was an engineer on the Southern, running between Marion, N. C., and Camden, S. C.

News readers will recall the terrible wreck at Fishing Creek, when five were killed outright and 10 or 12 were badly injured, among the slightly injured was Mr. A. Bernethy, of this city, who was traveling for E. M. Andrews & Co., the furniture dealers. The suit of Mrs. Brickman is the heaviest that has ever been brought against a railroad in North or South Carolina. It will come up in the common pleas court of York county.

The wreck at Fishing Creek trestle occurred on the morning of September 3rd. The cause of the disaster is now being examined into by the railroad commission of South Carolina. It has been claimed by some that the accident was the result of decayed timbers. This will be the contention of all who intend to enter suit against the company.

Mr. J. S. B. Thompson, chief of the executive department of the Southern informs The News that a broken wheel on the front trucks of the engine was found immediately after the accident, and in the opinion of the railroad officials, was wholly the cause of the trouble. This fact was testified to by the officials of the railroad under oath, at Columbia last week.

Col. J. H. A. V. was selected by the South Carolina railroad commission to make a thorough examination of the property. This report was quite lengthy. He described the road and the physical condition in great detail, naming the trestle on the line and giving a report as to other conditions. He stated that he found the road in very good condition, with every indication that it had received proper attention in the matter of maintenance and repairs. He pointed out that in two or more of the structures he had observed the presence of some timbers which, in his opinion, called for renewal. He found that the railroad company was making such renewals, but that such timbers did not make the particular structures unsafe and that, as a general thing, he found all the structures mentioned in a good state of repair and that he found none of them unsound or unsafe.

Charlotte News.

A SAD CASE.

A Man Who Does Not Know Where He Came From.

The correspondent of the State says a stranger appeared in Rock Hill last Thursday who had created considerable excitement, being unable to give his name, from whence he came, or in fact no information whatever about himself. It seemed clearly to be a case of lost identity and the physicians interested themselves in it and he was taken to the private hospital and has regained to a certain extent his mental faculties and is able now to give a slightly intelligent account of himself.

When he first came to, his past was to him a total blank. He showed no sign of memory, only being unable to give any account of himself as to who or what he was. He is still willing to give out anything for publication, for although he can now give his name, and seems to have regained to a certain extent his memory, he is unwilling to trust much to it as yet.

He says his name is Lee, and that he had been employed by a large clothing house in Buffalo, N. Y., that he left there last Christmas, and has been in Detroit, Mich., but did not stay there long. He does not know when nor why he left that part of the country. He does not remember when he came to Rock Hill nor how he got there. When he first came here he applied to one of the large dry goods houses for work, but now has no recollection of it. Said he could remember having \$80 at one time but can only presume he spent it.

He is very despondent about himself and seems mostly concerned now as to how he will make money enough to get away from Rock Hill. The physicians seem to be of the opinion that on the head he has a bump, and the lick on the head has been the cause of his condition. He is apparently about 30 years of age and seems to be of more than ordinary intelligence and refinement, and says he has no family. His case is a peculiarly sad one and both people and physicians have given it close attention and study and efforts are being made to learn where his home is and something about him, until which time he will remain here.

A Good Reliable House.

In another column will be found the advertisement of Mess. Lachicotte & Co., Jewelers, of Columbia, S. C. This "Interpreting Firm," established over 27 years and well known all over the State, has printed a handsome 300 page Illustrated Catalogue of their wares for the convenience of such of their friends and patrons who are not situated convenient to a large jewelry store. With this catalogue in hand the problem of "What shall I give for a present?" becomes easy of solution. They deliver all goods either by mail, express or freight, according to size of package. Charges prepaid.

In ordering goods of them you run no risk of being not suited, as they stipulate in their catalogue that any purchaser who orders and is not entirely satisfied with the goods on arrival, will be refunded, or other goods sent as purchaser desires.

If you have not already received a copy of catalogue, they will be pleased to send one on receipt of your address on a postal card.

A Strong Man.

Gilman Lowe, a New York, athlete, lifted 1,000,000 pounds in thirty-four minutes and thirty-five seconds. The feat was so arranged as to bring the arm, leg and back muscles into play.

Each of the beam under which he stood raised 1,000 pounds of dead weight. During the two months training Mr. Lowe lived on only one meal daily, consisting of three eggs, one-half loaf of whole wheat bread, fruit, either oranges, grapes, apples or bananas; cereals and nuts, and one glass of milk after each meal; also plenty of cooled distilled water during the day.

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Men and Women

who are in need of the best medical treatment should not fail to consult Dr. Hathaway at once, as he is established as the leading and most successful specialist. You are asked to place your case in his hands, as he is the longest established and has the best reputation. He cures all diseases, and there is no patchwork or experimenting in his treatment. Personal attention by Dr. Hathaway, also special counsel from his associate physicians.

If you can not call, write for free booklets and question blanks. Mention your trouble. Everything strictly confidential. J. Newton Hathaway, M. D.

88 Inman Building 224 S. Broad St. Atlanta, Ga.

Two Lawyers Arrested.

A Sensation Crops Out of the Tillman Trial.

The Augusta Chronicle Lexington correspondent says the Tillman case had a sensational byplay Wednesday evening. It was the serving of warrants on Attorney E. L. Ashill, of the prosecution, and his friend Lawyer Sturkie, both of the Lexington county bar. These warrants, charged Ashill with carrying a concealed weapon and trespass and Sturkie was charged with merely the latter offense.

It seems that a rumor gained circulation in Lexington last week that an attempt had been made to pay Melton C. Loric, a witness for the defense, two dollars and a half a day to leave Lexington and remain away until the trial was finished. The offer was said to have been made by Attorney Ashill through Wallace E. Loric, a brother, who was one of the first constables in charge of the jury. The story was told in Lexington by J. A. H. Geiger, a relative of the Loric.

Now to the warrants of today: In the latter part of last week, Geiger and W. E. Loric stated that they would swear out warrants for Messrs. Ashill and Sturkie, on the grounds above stated. It seems that when Ashill heard of these rumors he secured a bodyguard and to the house of Sturkie drove out to the home of Geiger, some eight or ten miles from Lexington. He demanded an affidavit from the two men denying the statement that had been made in Lexington.

Geiger and Loric alleged that they refused to give these affidavits on the ground that what they had said was true. Ashill denied this alleged and that it was a scheme to injure his reputation. Geiger says he ordered the two men off his premises. In his affidavit for warrant, Geiger alleges that as the bill drew a pistol at this stage of the quarrel and Sturkie prevented a disturbance by getting Ashill to leave. Sturkie was present merely as a friend of Ashill. Friends of Ashill deny the transaction. Ashill and Sturkie gave bond.

POISON EATERS START.

Dr. Wiley's Class in Salicylic Acid Begins Eating.

The tests that will be continued during the next eight months at the bureau of chemistry of the Department of Agriculture to determine the relative qualities of food under different conditions of artificial preservation have begun. Twelve young men volunteers for the course of "free food and poison" took their breakfasts under the watchful eye of Dr. Wiley, the chief of the bureau, at Washington under whose supervision the experiments are being conducted, and each was supplied with an eye-opener consisting of a small capsule containing salicylic acid. This preservative will be one of three that are to be tested during the coming year.

It has been intimated that the experiments in this special drug may have to be discontinued within a few weeks owing to its character. It prevents digestion when taken in large doses, and it is this that has caused it to be selected for trial. Meats are preserved with it, and its effect upon the human system will be carefully noted during its use at the department table.

As was done in the case of the borax experiments last year, the drugs given the boarders will be in the same proportions as are found in preserved food of the same kind. The drugs are always administered in capsules, and every ounce of food is weighed before being sent to the table. The most accurate record is kept of every phase of the experiments and the whole arranged for eventual publication. In the case of the borax experiments last year the records are nearly ready for publication, when the results of the course will be known to the world, and foods the adulteration of which was found detrimental to the health of the consumers will be forbidden by law from sale in or importation into the United States or its possessions.

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Buy your Paints, Oils, Varnishes, and Brushes, Sash, Doors, and Blinds from SHAND BUILDERS SUPPLY CO., 615 Plain St. Columbia, S. C.

CHARLES C. LESLIE, Wholesale Dealers in—Fish and Oysters.

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Fish packed in barrels and boxes for country trade a specialty.

Mullet! Mullet! Mullet!

and all kinds of Fresh and Salt Water fish and oysters. If you are dealing in Fresh Fish or intend to deal in them write for prices and send your orders to TERRY FISH CO., Charleston, S. C. or COLUMBIA FISH & ICE CO. Columbia, S. C. We ship only fresh caught fish and our prices are as low as they can be sold at. Write us. Try us, and be convinced.

Guaranteed to remove Freckles, Sun Burns, Tans, Moth and Pimples also as a toilet cream. Money returned if it fails. Price 50c. Trial size 25c.

Not sold by your druggist, write I. B. WILSON & CO., Charleston, S. C.

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The Quality, Terms and Prices will please. Call or write Malone's Music House, Established